AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

SLAVERY AND SEWARDISM IN THE SENATE.

Shakspeare and the Know Nothings in the Assembly.

Progress of the Liquor Bill.

BILL TO PREVENT ILLEGAL VOTING IN NEW YORK die. die.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ols to participate in the school fund.

BROOKS presented a memorial from the city au-ities of New York for a grant of land at piers Nos.

Mr. Bisnor introduced a bill for a loan for the enlarge-ment of the Eric Canal. the bill authorizing \$2,255,600 o be borrowed for carrying out the law of 1854. It was aken up in committee, passed, and ordered to a third

THE LEMMON CARE

Mr. Spencer gave notice of a bill taxing life insurance companies.

The LEMMON CASE

The resolution autherizing the Attorney-General to defend the interests of the State in regard to the Lomon slave case, came up in its regular order.

The BROOKS continued his remarks, commenced yesterday. He began, is correct to contradict the position of the Seastor from the Twenty-sixth, (Mr. Dickinson,) by quoting from the Athany Evening Journal, to prove that a meeting was held in Albany, in 1848, got up by the friends of Mr. Seward, it order to defeat the election or Gen. Taylor. He would charge, also, that the meeting was concocted in the Journal office—and that the chief attient of that paper draw up a series of resolutions to be proposed to that meeting, copies of which were distributed to several of the citisms of Albany—that that allitor, on a Sabbata day, went to Troy for the purpose of getting up a meeting with the sams object.

Mr. DIOKINSON—Does the Senator know that Millard Fillmore approved these resolutions which have been alluded to. Under these circumstances, then, it would not be supposed that the "silver greys" had anything to do with that meeting, as the Senator from the Twenty-sixth had charged; for aithough that party may be a small one, yet it was every choice of its company, and the editor of the Journal would not be admitted therein. No doubt he would not wish to associate with with the members of that party, and he (Mr. B.) certainty did not wish it. Mr. B. next turned to the common school question, arguing that the utility of free schools was thra discovered by the Pilgrin Eathers, who first provided for them on the banks of the Connectiout, and throughout the Eastern States. After a time our own State adopted the principle, and finally we had free schools was thra discovered by the Pilgrin Eathers, who first provided for them on the banks of the Connection, and throughout the scatern States. After a time our own State adopted the principle, and finally we had free schools was thread the school and

d at the public expense—not only those of American b, but all on American soil, whether they be English, man, Irish or Scotch.

P. BIGKINSON.—Little nigger children, too.

BROOKS.—Aye, negro children too. He thanked Senstor for that idea, for it put a thought in his which otherwise might have slipped his attention, the soil-disinterestedness of those undividuals around circle who pretend to be the only friends of freedom would point those Senstors who love to fire off r guns at the slaveholders of the South, to that so in our own constitution which prohibits the exclose of the elective franchise to free colored citizens, as possessed of \$250 worth of real estate. What a ment on the course of these Senstors!

DROKINSON.—Was the Senstor aware that the Hon. am H. Seward was opposed to the property qualifinatelause?

REGOOKS—I may and may not. It will be time igh to answer that question when we are required to on the subject. He did not think Wm. H. Seward days location; the believed there were a great many in this country worse than him. He was not perally opposed to that gratleans. It was his principles of the country worse than him. He was not perally opposed to that grutleman. It was his principles of the country worse than him. He was not perally opposed to that grutleman. It was his principles.

plea that met his opposition. He next alluded to the spirit of foreign democracy growing rampant in this country, which seeks to upset all our good principles of government—to do away with the due observance of the sabbath—to do away with the due observance of the sabbath—to do away with the due observance of the sabbath—to do away with the due observance of the sabbath—to do it the principle of the prope, and the constitution to be amended whenever the majority wished. It was this spirit which called foudly for our attention, and which must be put down. He could honor and love the memory of such men as Montgomery and Koaciusko. It was rather with such foreigners that, as he understood it, the American movement had anything to do. It was rather with hose thousands who come to our shores annually, thoroughly inbued with red republicanism, and sought by clubbing together almost as soon as their arrival, to upturn all our well founded institutions. To demonstrate his position on this subject, he would say that he did not believe our government well represented at Madrid and the Hague. This country should not be represented by men of foreign birth, whatever their qualifications. America must be ruled by Americans, was the grinciple on which he stood. After defining his position on the slavery question by the following lines, which he had read some thirty years ago, on a tomb stone in a church yard at Concord—

Man wills us slaves,

God wills as free;

I will as God wills a slaves,

God will as down.

Mr. Brooken-Henry had succeeded there, yet to day, if the question was between Wm. H. Seward and any other man in this State, Mr. Seward could carry that district. "Sam" had succeeded there, yet to day, if the question was between Wm. H. Seward and any other man in this State, Mr. Seward could carry that district. "Sam" had so well be done.

Mr. Brooken—Henry Clay believed it.

Mr. Drokenson took the from the 6th. He asid that Wm. H. Seward counter he had towards Mr. Seward. But he follows the most state. Blas wright w

stay so raises university letter.

Mr. Records asked the Senator to give way for a moment, an i stated that the conversation alluded to took place in the cars running between New York and Philadelphia between James Brooks and Thurlow Weed. It was strictly a private conversation, and, therefore, should be held sacred; but more than this, he firmly believed that Thurlow Weed exaggerated it, colored it, and belied it.

lieved that Thurlow Weed exaggerated it, colored it, and belied it.

Mr. DUKENSON had known Mr. Weed for twenty five years, and during all that time, he never know that gentleman once to deviate from the straight path of truth. This he thought was sufficient comment on what the gentleman had said of Mr. Weed. Mr. D. next gave the reason why Hiram Ketchum did not receive the appointment of Judge of the Suprema Court. Governor Seward had neminated him and sent it to the Senate. But Air. Root, Frederick Tallmadge and himself waited on the Governor and gave him his choice whether he would not by withdraw the name of Mr. Ketchum or with a majoration to be rejected by the Senate, which I was senting the data. He then adopted the data thereof we And was that an enfrontly act with

Website H. Switcher, Town & Street

gonaute to the takeness errors and as to com-nderstood the facts, they had good cause to com-But Governor Seward, it was said by south was ref removing the Bible from the common schools, as utterly unitue. Governor Seward never fa-mob things. He never uttered a sentiment while combibly justify such conclusions. But Governor

ALBANT, Feb. 8, 1856. Mr. Rudden and Alforen, etc.

Mr. Rudden reported a bill to authorize the Common Council of Brooklyn to borrow money for school pur-

Mr. BLATCHFORD introduced a bill to imply and to secure the use of the Croton water in the city

ply and to secure the use of the Croton water in the city of New York. It provides as follows:—

Sec. I. The trench for laying a thirty inch main for conducting the Croton water from the Receiving Reservoir through the Eighth avenue, may be censtructed by the Croton Aqueduct Department by day's work; also, the lowering or raising of the two thirty-six inch mains n the Fifth avenue, or the mains or pipes in any other avenue or street, whelver it shall be necessary by the alteration of a grade, by the Common Council.

n the Fifth avenue, or the mains or pipes in any other avenue or street, whethever it shall be necessary by the alteration of a grade, by the Common Council.

Mr. COLEMAN introduced a bill amonding the act incorporating the Cas Light Company of the city of New York. Its provisions are follows:—

Sec. I. It will be lawful for the 'New York Gas Light Company' of the city of New York, to purchase, take and hold such and so much real estate or property as shall be necessary for their manufacturing and business purposes, and no more; provided the value of such real estate or property shall not exceed the sum of fire hundred thousand dollars.

Sec 2 repeals all parts of former acts inconsistent with the above.

Mr. Shaing reported a bill incorporating the New York and Brooklyn Ice Company.

Mr. WHILMAN introduced a bill to prevent illegal voting in New York.

Mr. PALMER moved that the Committee be instructed to report a bill on Monday, and that a final vote be taken on Wednesday.

The bill to establish the fire limits of Brooklyn was referred, to be reported complete.

QUENTIONS OF PRIVILIBER.

Mr. JIMMERSON—Mr. Speaker, I see that it is stated in the HERLAID that I had in voting for Mr. Seward, broken my eath. If so, it is the first time I have ever done so. But, sir, I deny that I have broken my cath. I also dony what is asserted in the same article: that I ever made an affidavit to vote against Mr. Seward. The charge is wholly and totally false, in all its length and breadth.

Mr. LAIGH—I also rise to a question of privilege. I find in the HERLAID of day before yesterday a remark which, with your per mission, I will read. I would have paid on attention to it if others had not done so. But they having done so, it is imperative upon me to do so construing I may be asspected of acquiescing in its truth. The remark is this.—

A majority of the whig elected to the House of Assembly what is asserted, have violated their pledges, and went into cauctus on Thursday night last, and voted for Seward. They are.

Here follows

we here insert the names of those members of the House who, it is asserted, have violated their pledges, and went into caucus on Thursday night last, and voted for Seward. They are—

Here follows the list, included in which I find my name. The article proceeds to say:—

Render, look at this picture. Hore we have presented the names of thirty-seven men who have stood before their fellow-citirens, and voluntarily declared, most emphatically pledged by their words, and some, it is said, by their owners, and some, the said is any mental, in returning Seward to the Senate. Not a single one of them would now be intrusted with the power they possess had their constituents been aware of their true character.

Assertions like these have been made so often, and in such a veriety of shapes, and come up in so many forms, and are so unequivocally reiterated, that it is proper for me to assert here, as I do in the strongest language I can command, that until the day before I requested my excellent friend from Genesce (Mr. Stevens) to introduce the resolution which was subsequently introduced by my colleague (Mr. Petty,) I never said to any human being whom I should vote for for Senator; and then I enly mentioned the fact to two persons in this House. I never made any pledge other than that; and that was no pledge—it was simply an assertion. In my district the Know Nothings nominated a candidate against me, be sause, they could not trust me, and that candidate came very near defeating me. How, then, can these men now say that I piedged myself against Mr. Seward? But the assertion has been so often made and so often reliterated, that, notwithstanding my broad denial of it, it will probably still be believed. I hope the House will pradma mone momment, while I call attention to the charge of a violation of oaths. I see quoted in the Reguler, of this city, the following lines from Shakspeare:

An oath! an eath! I have an oath in heaven.

Shall I say perjury to my soul!

And I see the same lines quoted in the Heraldo, and one or t

the most demoniscal characters and infamous wretches which Shakspeare has delineated. And yet he is brought forward as a Know Nothing par excellence.

Mr. WATERICHAY—I have no objection to any legitimate remarks which the gentleman may make. But I do object to dramatic readings.

The Speakers—The House has allowed the gentleman to procted, and he can do so.

Mr. LEGG—My Friend Shakspeare has been called into requisition, and one of his most infamous characters has been very appropriately likened to a Know Nothing.

Mr. Speaker, you will recollect that Shakspeare says antonio owed this Jew three thousand ducts, I think. In the event of his not paying this debt, as "nominated in the bond," he was to forfeit "a pound of flesh." The bond was forfeited, and now comes this Jewish Know Nothing demanding his forfeit.

Mr. WATERBURY called the gentleman to order, and appealed from the decision of the Chair, that he was in order. (The Chair was unstaned.)

Mr. LEIGH—I will call the attention of the gentleman to his Know Nothing friend. When he found that Antonio's bond was forfeited, he said to Tubal:—

Nay, that's true, that's very true. Go, Tubal, fee me an officer, be Ucak him a forting the before. I will have the heart of him, is he forfeit, for were he out of Venice, I can make what imarchandise I will. Go, go, Tubal, and meet me atour Spragogue. Go, good Tubal; at our synagogue, Tubal.

He said this when his blood was up, and panting for the blood of Antonio. He had recorded his oath that he would have antonio's heart, and when he comes into court, he says:—

An eath! an eath! I have an eath in heaven! Shall! I ap perjury upon my sou!?

No, not for Venice.

Are not "oaths recorded in heaven!" asks the reverend gentleman from Orange? "I have an oath in heaven! shall! I ap region punched me to bargain for votes. And when this pattern Know Nothing was whetting his knife, and the seence of devilry was in his bosom, he says:—

An ath! wis heart!" these are the very words.

this pattern know Nothing was whetting his anite, and the essence of devilry was in his bosom, he says .—

Ah! "his heart!"
So says the bond; does it not, noble judge?

"Reacret his heart," these are the very words.

Here, sir, you have the picture of an original know Nothing. I hope the gentleman will make the most of the character of their noble prototype. Mr. L. closed with a reiteration of his remark, that he had, neither before nor since his election, until the time indicated, intimated to any buman being—net even to his wife—how he should vote on Senator.

Mr. S. SENTH was also in the black list, as it was called, but in the list of honor, as he called it. He did not believe that list was made out by any reported; but by some of the delegate committee men who had been here. All of his constituents here how he would vote, and they will approve of that vote.

Mr. HEANDY said a Mr. "Belmont" of Orange, was put own on the black list. He knew of no such man. If he was meant, all he had to say was, that he had broken no promise. He was known as a Seward man while here; and would continue a Seward man, until he saw somehing in the history of that man to induce him to change his opinion.

TRE TEMPERANCE HILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and re-

and would continue a Seward man, until he saw somehing in the history of that man to induce him to change
his opinion.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and reumed the consideration or the bill to suppress intemorance.

Mr. Rights moved that the committee rise, with a
view to refer the bill to be reported complete. (Agreed
to.)

And in the House, Mr. Wooden moved the bill be referred to the committee who originally reported it, to
be reported complete.

Mr. Rights moved that the bill on the table indedintely. (Lost, 34 to 68.)

Mr O'KERSE moved to postpone indefinitely—a motion
which would kill the bill for the remainder of the session. (Lost, 29 to 74.)

Mr. S. SERTE meved that there be five members added
to the committee. (Accepted and agreed to.)

Mr. F. W. Palence moved, as the most appropriate day, the
lat day of April.

These motions gave rise to a debate, in which Messre.
Gates, Conger, Lamport. Whallon, O'Keefe, Sievens,
Rhodes, F. W. Palmer, Odell, Muurce, Rall, Echans,
Rider, Maguire, Wells, Eamer Clark, Wisser, Coleman,
A. G. Williams, Glesson, Rickerson and Weeden took
part.

Mr. Wooden moved the pravious question, which would

re the question was taken on the previous ques-

rdinier, of Patrick Higgins and also of Jacob litchell, for farm bridges. Reserved to State ad Commissioner in charge of Eastern divi-

sion.

By Mr. Follett, of citizens of Medina, for the change of location of bridge of Shelby street in village. Referred to State Engineer.

By Mr. Fitzhugh, of the citizens of the town of Perrinton, for the construction of a culvert on the enlarged Eric Canal

sundry petitions for increase of salaries.

By Mr. Foliot, of Davis, Sutton, &c., for remission of penalties.

The return of the Collector at Buffalo was also presented, made in answer to such petition. Mr. Davis was heard upon the question, after which the following resolution was offered:

By Mr. Clark—Resolved, That the petition of Darus Sutton & Co., for a remission of fines and tripple tolls be rejected.

On calling the ayes and nose the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Raymond, Leavensworth, Cook, Spaulding, Gardiner, Fitchugh, Clark—7.

Noes—Mr. Follett.

The resignation of John Bisgood as first Assistant Eugineer having been presented,
On motion of Mr. Clark,
Resolved. That the resignation of John Bisgood, first Assistant Engineer, dated January 10, 1856, be accepted. Resolved, That the travelling expenses of C. D. Newcomb, S. A. Charles, John Bisgood, William Rumble and Ely S. Parker, all First Assistant Engineer on the Western Division of the New York State Canals, be allowed and paid as follows:

To Charles D Newcomb, \$2: Stephen A. Charles, \$18 50: John Bisgood, \$3 18; Ely S. Parker, 34; Wm. Rumble, \$41 20.

On calling the ayes and noes, the resolution was adopted by the following vote:—

341 20.
On calling the ayes and noes, the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

—
AYES—Messrs. Leavenworth, Cook, Spalding, Follett, Gardiner, Fitzhugh, Clark—7.
Mr. Clark presented the following resolution:
kesolved, That extra travelling fees be allowed to the

Mr. Clark presented the following resolution:—
Resolved, That extra travelling fees be allowed to the persons named as follows, to wit:—
S. H. Sweet, first Assistant Engineer, \$25 74; Alphonse Schopper, Draftsman, \$16 36; T. W. Butler, first Assistant Engineer, \$9 61; and amounting in the whole to the sum of eighty-three collars and seventy three cents, be, and the same are hereby, allowed.
On calling the ayes and noes, the resolution was adopted by the following vote:—
Ayes—Measra Leavenworth, Cook, Spaulding, Follet, Gardinier, Fitzhugh, Clark—7.
On motion of Mr. Clark, Fesolved, That the account of E. B. Lattimer, second Assistant Engineer, for travelling expenses incurred under the direction of the Resident Engineer on the line of canals not prescribed in his regular duties, amounting to thirty-seven dollars and seventy four cents, be allowed, and the Auditor directed to pay the same.
On calling the ayes and noes, the resolution was adopted by the following vote:—
AYES—Measrs, Leavenworth, Cook, Spaulding, Follet, Gardiner, Fitzhugh, Clark—7.
On motion of Mr. Clark,
Resolved, That the account of John Wiley Rodman, for travelling expenses incurred under the direction of the Resident Engineer, on the line of canals not prescribed in his regular duties, amounting to six dollars forty-seven cents, \$6 47,) be allowed, and the Auditor directed to pay the same.
On calling the ayes and noes, the resolution was adopted by the following vote:—
AYES—Measrs Leavenworth Cook, Sanulding Follett

scribed in his regular duties, amounting to six dollars forty-seven cents. (\$6 \$47\$, be allowed, and the Auditor directed to pay the same.

On calling the ayes and noes, the resolution was adopted by the following rote:—

AYES—Missars. Leavenworth, Cook, Spaulding, Follett, Gardiner, Fithiugh, Clark—7.

On motion of Mr. Clark,
Resolved, That the account of Augustus Leueler, for travelling expenses incurred under the directions of the Resident Engineer, on the line of canals not prescribed in his regular duties, amounting to ten dollars and sixty-six cents, (\$10 \$65\$, be allowed, and the Auditor directed to pay the same.

On calling the ayes and noes the resolution was adopted by the following vote:—

AYES—Mr. Leavenworth, Mr. Cook, Mr. Spaulding, Mr. Follett, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Fivhingh, Mr. Clark—7.

On motion it was laid on the table.

Sundry petitions for canal appointments, were presented by Mr. Fixhingh and the Auditor, and ordered on file.

On motion of Mr. Gardiner, Resolved, That this Board will mast on Wednusday, the 21st inst., to make appointment of officers for the several canals of this State.

The call of the calendar was then commenced and the first ten causes was passed, the parties not being ready.

No. 4 was set down for argument to morrow morning, the 5th inst, at 9% o'clock.

No. 17 was moved by the appellants, being the appeal of Jemina Baker and Edwin Shepard, administrators of John Baker, deceased, from the award of the Canal Appraisers in the case of Jemina Baker and Edward Shepard, administrators of John Baker, deceased, from the award of the Canal Appraisers in the case of Jemina Baker and Edward Shepard, administrators of John Baker, deceased, from the award of the Canal Appraisers in the case of Jemina Baker and Edward Shepard, administrators of John Baker, deceased, from the award of the Canal Appraisers in the case of Jemina Baker and Edward Shepard.

the respondents, we have Vrooman by Hulbert and Charles Vrooman by high No. 18 on the Calendar.
On motion of Mr. Cook,
Besoived, That No. 18 on the Calendar, Levi Hulbert and Charles Vrooman, respondents, be stricken from the same, and that appeal be quashed.

same, and that appeal be quasared.
On calling the ayes and nees, the resolution was adopted by the following vote:—
Ave:—Measrs. Leavenworth, Cook, Spaulding. Follett,
Gardinier, Fitzhugh. Clark—7.
Adjourned until half-past 9 A. M. to-morrow.

ed by the following vota—
Avis—Mesors, Lawrenworth, Cook, Spaulding, Follett, Gardiner, Pitthugh, Clark—7.
Adjourned until half-past 9 A. M. to-morrow.

Medical Society of the State of New York.
Szoon Dax—Wednerday, Feb. 7, 1856.
The saciety met at 10 o'clock A. M.
Dr. Syriem read a biographical sketch of the late Dr. Daniel Ayres, or Amsteriam, Montgomery county.
Dr. Ayres was born at New Braintree, Mass., in May, 1787. The grandfather of Dr. Ayres was one of the lords of Ayrshire, Souland, and his mother reckoned herself a descendant, in a direct line, of Mary of Soots.

Re commenced the study of medicine at the age of 14 years, and commenced practics at the age of 19, at a time when the opportunities for a thorough medical education in this country were limited; but he was a man of progress, and kept apace in his studies with the improvement of his profession. As a member of the profession, in all its relations, he was high toned and governed by the nicest principles of honor. In his death the community lost a computent, upright physician, and the church a useful and loved member.

Dr. Covarrar read a biographical sketch of the late Prof James Webster. Dr. Webster was born in Warring, Lancaster, England, in 1803. His parents removed to this country when he was a child. They designed him to pursue the study of law with the late Mr. Witt, but he chose medicine for his profession, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvanis in 1824. It was in the lecture room, before his class of anatomy, at Geneva Medical College, that Prof. Webster appeared to greatest advantage, and te was never so happy as when lecturing on his favorite topic, anatomy. He united an agreeable voice, a copious flow of language, and an instrumental state of the late of

journed.

By O'Clock, P. M.

Dr. Staam moved to suspend the order of bodieses, and allow the Rev. Mr. Warren, of New York Temperance Society, to speak for five minutes. Mr. Warren asked liberty to intercogate the Society on the inducence of intoricating drinks in producing disease when used continuously in mederate quantities.

Dr. Baaprous presented a resolution requesting the

New York.

The following bill was introduced in the Assembly yesterday. It is the same as that introduced in the Senate by Mr. Brooks, and which has already been published in the New Yord papers, with the exception of the follow-ing four sections, which are prefixed to the Senate

bill:—
Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the Justices of the Su preme Court of the city of New York, or a majority or said Justices, to meet together during the second weei in June, 1865, to select three upright and impartial mer for each election district in said city, from among the yoters of the district, to act as inspectors of election, it all elections to be held in said city, which inspectors shall hold their office respectively, one, two and three years, to be determined by lot in the manner hereinafter menticaed.

years, to be determined by duty of the said Justices to transmit to the clerk of the Common Council of said city a complete list of the persons so appointed, and it shall be the duty of the said Justices, or a majority of them, to meet together at the office of the said clerk on the third Monday of June, 1885, at which time they shall proceed to determine by lot the period for which the said proceed to determine by lot the period for which the said proceed to determine by lot the period for which the said proceed to determine by lot the period for which the said proceed to determine by lot the period for which the said proceed to determine by lot the period for which the said proceed to determine by lot the period for which the said proceed to determine by lot the period for which the said proceed to determine by lot the period for which the said proceed to determine by lot the period for which the said proceed to determine by lot the period for which the said proceed to determine by lot the period for which the said proceed to determine by lot the period for which the said proceed to determine by lot the period for which the said proceed to determine by lot the period for which the said proceed to determine by lot the period for which the said proceed to determine by lot the period for which the said proceed to determine by lot the period for which the said proceed to the period for which the said proceed to the period for the period fo to meet together at the office of the said clerk on the third Monday of June, 1855, at which time they shall proceed to determine by lot the period for which the said inspectors shall serve. The said clerk shall place in a bor slips of paper containing the names of the three persons appointed for the election district, and shall draw therefrom, in the same manner as now prescribed by law for the drawing of jurors, in the presence of said justices, the names of the persons so appointed; and the person whose name shall be first drawn, shall hold his office for the term of three years from the first day of July, 1855. The person whose hame shall be upon the second slip, drawn by said clerk, thall hold his office for the term of two years from the said first day of July; and the person whose name shall be upon the remaining slip shall hold his office for the term of one year from said date.

Sec. 3. The Justicas of said Saperior Court shall meet annually during the second week in June, to fill all vacancies in the office of Inspector of Election; and whenever a person shall be appointed to said office, unless to fill a vacancy occasioned by the refusal to serve, death, resignation or incapacity to ast, the person so appoint ed shall hold his office for the term of three years, or until his successor shall be chosen. All vacancies or until his successor shall be chosen. All vacancies or curring between the said annual meetings, shall be filled by said Justices, or a majority of them.

Sec. 4. The Inspectors appointed under this act, on being duly qualified in the manner now provided by law, shall take the place of the Inspectors of Election heretofore appointed or elected, and they shall possess all the powers now conferred upon Inspectors of Election by law. Hereafter no election for Inspectors of Election by law. Hereafter no election for Inspectors of Election by law. Hereafter no election for Inspectors of Election by law. Hereafter no election for Inspectors of Election by law.

Some of the papers have understated the sum netted by the Astor House Club Ball. It was \$468. The mem-bers of the club distributed \$167 among the orphans and relations of persens who had been connected with the Astor House, and transmitted \$296 to this office to on Tuesday, and the following receipts have been =

on Tuesday, and the following receipts have been recorded.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1855.

Will you please pay to Mr Chas. S. Pell, Superintendent of the Orphan Asylum, Bloomingdale, the sum appropriated by you for that institution from the proceeds of the Astor House Club Ball for the relief of the poor, and receive our grateful acknowledgements. Respectfully,

Treasurer N. Y. Orphan Asylum Society.

Received from effice of the New York Heralin, twenty five dollars appropriation for the poor, by the Astor House Club Ball.

Supt of N. Y. Orphan Asylum, Bloomingdale.

Received from the Astor House Club Ball, per the New York Heralin, twenty dollars, denation for the poor of the Sixth ward.

Treasurer Sixth Ward Relief Association.

Third and Fifth Ward Relief Association for the Poor, acknowledge the receipt of the following donations:

From Astor House Club Association.

Albert Club Ball.

Albert CHICHESTER,

Treasurer Seventh Ward Relief Association.

Albert CHICHESTER,

Treasurer Seventh Ward Relief Association.

Albert T. Lagrayr, Secretary.

ALPERD T. LAGRAYE, Secretary.

The persons authorized to receive the following named sums will please send to the HERALD office for them im-

 Suppose that every dollar could be well employed.

 Home for the Friendless.
 828

 Nursery for Poor Children.
 28

 Sisters of Charity.
 25

 House of Frotection.
 (Siaters of Mercy).
 25

 House of Industry.
 Five Points.
 20

 Five Peinta Mission, Old Brewery.
 20

 Fourth Ward Relief Association.
 20

 Fourteenth Ward Relief Association.
 20

The Fresnel Light.

LECTURE BY LIEUT. BARTLETT, U. S. N. The American Geographical Society gave an exhibition of the newly invented Fresnel light, at the Hall of the University, last evening. The light shown was a fine specimen of the second class. After it had been exhibited, Lieut. Bartlett, U. S. N., delivered a lecture hibited, Lieut. Bartlett, U. S. N., envered a fecture upon the subject in the small chapel. He commenced by saying that the conditions to be fulfilled in sea lights were that they should be placed upon such points that they may be safe guides for the mariner by which to held his course. These first class lights should have the were that they should be placed upon such points that they may be safe guides for the mariner by which to hold his course. These first class lights should have the highest power of illumination and the greatest flash, so that they may not be mistaken for other lights. The great light having shown the mariner his course, a smaller port light shows the pilot his berth. The Fresuel system answers all these conditions. Up to a late period the lights were made by piles of wood or coal. This was replaced by the Argand lamps with the parabolic reflector. These give a strong light at a small angle, but if there were thirty lamps the effect would not be equal to that of a third rate flashing Freenel light. The Freenel government deserves the credit of the new system, which was the idea of Freenel, in making his concentric light with a lens of many pieces. Having thus obtained the mode of multiplying the threatity of what it was necessary to increase the volume of light was because the maked eye at a distance of his maked. The distance of his miles. The volume of light was a increased by placing four wicks w. a current of air between them. This has since been so improved that the Freenel light is now equal to 6,600 Argand or Carcel lamps. Argo, before the Freenel light, because the lens is many pieces or steps was then imperfect in construction. The lecturer made a diversion to show that there was no truth in the claim of the English to the priority of invention, Mr. Stephenson claiming to have been the first to make a lens with concentric rings. The largust of these rings has a diameter of ten feet, and the cutting of it is an immensely difficult operation. The cutting and polishing occupy three weeks. The reflecting light in France were much better than ours, but not by any means equal to the catadioptric system. The first light on the Freenel plan was put up at Carduan, on the coast of these rings has a diameter of ten feet, and the cutting of it is an immensely difficult operation. The cutting and polishing occupy th

Transy issued to the control of the control of the lens lights were put up by special legislation, and without the aff of the Board. The present Lighthouse Board is a most excellent one, and is organized, so that it is beyond the power of politicians. The lecturer or the subject said that the oil used for the French lighting the subject said that the oil used for the French lighting the subject said that the oil used for the French lighting the subject said that the oil used for the French lighting the subject said that the oil used for the French lighting the subject said that the oil used for the French lighting the subject said that the oil used for the French lighting the subject said that the oil used for the French lighting the subject said that the oil used for the French lighting the subject said that the oil used for the French lighting the subject said that the oil used for the French lighting the subject said the sub

The americal statement exhibits in detail the securities held in trust at the Beaking Department, Albany, for each banking association and individual banker, and the amount of circulating notes issued and outstanding on the 30th of September, 1854 We continue the list from Tuesday last:—

State of New York Bank, Kingston

New York State stock, 4½ per ct. \$1,000 00

Do. do. 5 do...31,084 00

Do. do. 5½ do...10,000 00

Do. do. 6 do...69,700 00

Canal rev'e certificates, 6 do...12,000 00 Suffolk County Bank, Sag Harbor— New York State stock, 4½ per ct. 34,250 00 Do. do. 5 do... 32,171 23 Do. do. 5½ do... 1,000 00 United States do. 6 do... 3,000 00

Circulation.....

Seneca Falls, Bank of, Seneca Falls-

Circu'ation......150,000 00

Union Bank of Albany, Albany— New York State stock, 4½ per ct. \$1,000 00 do do 5 do.. 36,000 00 do do 6 do.. 64,500 00

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

MARITIMS INTELLIBRATES.

MOVEMENTS OF OCCAN SCENE ...

PARES. LEAVES FOR DAYS.

Atlantic Liverpool New York Jan. 27

Atlantic Liverpool Beston. Fob. 3

Black Warrior New York Hav. and NO. Feb. 9

Baltic Liverpool New York Feb. 10

Union. New York Havro. Feb. 10

Union. New York Havro. Feb. 10

Liverpool New York Feb. 12

Africa the West Beston Liverpool Feb. 22

City of Manchest Liverpool Philadelphia. Feb. 14

Canada. Liverpool Beston Feb. 17

Atlantic Liverpool Political Feb. 14

Atlantic New York Liverpool Feb. 24

Hermann. Southampton New York Feb. 26

Hermann. Southampton New York Feb. 26

All packages and letters intended for the NEW YORK BER ALD should be sealed.

Port of New York, February 8, 1855. CLEARED.
Ship Northampton, Delano, Valencia, Spain, Nesmith & ens. Brig Warren Brown, Bartlett, Port au Prince, H D Brookhan. Brig Andrew Peters, McFarlane, Trinidad, C& E J Peters. Brig Windward, Killman, Sagus la Grande, H D Brookman. Schr J F Davenport, Poterron, Plymouth, NG, Benton &

Esq. purchaser.

The Pensacola Gazette rays it is not generally known that there is deeper water on the bar as the entrance to that harbor, than on the bar as the entrance to the greatest seaport in the United States, and it is estated that such is the positive fact. A southwesterly wind, which prevails during the pering, summer, and autumn months, blows the water into that lay so as to create a depth of 25 feet on the bar, while on the bar leading into the harbor of New York, at times there are but 23 or 24 feet.

on the har leading into the harbor of New York, at times there are but 23 or 24 feet.

Ship Flying Fish, at San Francisco 10th ult from Boston, experienced light winds most of the passage. Was 21 days from Boston to the Equator on the Atlantic, and was 37 days to Cape Horn, whose she experienced heavy weather for five days. Was 22 days from Boston to the Equator on the Finds of the State of S

Herald Marine Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA. Teb 8, 4 PM-Arr steamship City of Beston, Baker, Roston, Cld schr Crimes, Wells, St John, NR.

New Re anne Wirth or the Wirth from St John, NR.

Heth ult, for Liverpeal, before respected aliandened, was taken in tow by Strategians (gapter), and was coast of wingrain had

Bris Anovunus, Lake, from New York for y otally lest in Mabogany Bay, near St John, M.S. of 26th u.K. Crew and part of materials saved.

STRANTH SOUTHERNER Was reported at S. Sthult, by steamer Columbia, from Oregon, to liles south of Cape Flattory; passengers and casel a total loss.

Redice to Mariners.

Arr at Honolulu Too 18 ship Copia, Newell, 26 m, 1000 wh 0,000 hone. Clá as do Dec 16 Provorito, Spooner, and Lark, Kibling traise; 18th, Edgar, Picason; Rainbow, Pisakott, and Wash agtos, Hailock, do; 20th, Timor, Rogers, Chian, Howes, and adeline Gibbs, Pomeroy's do; Antelopo, Potter, Nowpert. Clá at San Francisco. Jan 10 htg Francis, Chester, the

Touched at Cape Verd Yalands Dec 9, by letter from Cape Herraley, Sudawor, NB, nor-report of cit; would discharge as of the crew at the Islands, n he was sick with consumption. Speker—Jan 28, 5 PM, I'p daape, Snow, NB, 27 mee est. 500 bbls oil Oy steamer Soncm; at Panamah. (By soft Page, at San Frant socio—Out 29th, at Painta, back Sea Pox, of Westport, laying off and on; same day, slains Clifford, Wayne, of Fairhaven, 1900 bbls sp; Richard Richell, Depreis, of Nantucket, ol; not stated; Countitudion, Wilsillow, de do, 1200 bbls; bark Pyra, Starbuck, de, 1506 bbls ap, bound home.

sp, bound home.

Spokers.

Steamship Certes, from San Jurm' del Sur for SFrancisco,
Jan 18, 2 30 PM; Jan 23, 7 AM, steamship Golden Age, from
Pansma for de (bysteamship Sonces, at Prasma).

A clipper ship allowing a signal with black and red horizon
at stripes, with union and letters in it, no date, lat 6 05 M
los 30 32 (by ship Flying Fish, at San Francisco Jan 10).

Ship Russar, Winser, honce (Oot-11) for San Francisco
Nov 18, lat 5 40 N, 10n 31½ W.

Ship Sky Lark, Dow, bence (Oot-21) for Amop, Dec 2 Ind

Dec 7 lat 19 8, lon 36 20 w.

Bark Dutchess, from Madras for Philadelphia, Dec 4, late
30 8, lon 30 20.

Sobr Martha Burgeas, Sylvastor, hence for Truxilly, outwind
days, all well, Feb 36, lat 27 20, lon 71 30.

A sobr steering 8, showing a white and red flag with WM imit, was seen Feb 4, off Cape Hattera.

Aspinwall—Arr Jan 30 sobre Wm Penn, M'Nellly, Savanilla; 21st, Samuel, Beacham, 3t Thomas for Clontages 236.

Aspinwall—Arr Jan 30 sobre Wm Penn, M'Nellly, Savanilla; 21st, Samuel, Beacham, 3t Thomas for Clontages 236.

to load sugar for Battimere; 30th, steamhhip El Dorado,
from Havans.

Aux Carra—In port Jan 15 bark Nacooches, fer NYork,
unc; brigs Gen Foster, Damon, for do 6 days; Vosta MilonPerry, for Boston, wag casgo; limitress, Dolby, for Philadelphia 2 days; schr Elo, Crewell, from Provideace, just arr,
to load for Nyork.

To get Jan 8 Brig Edw Beurness,
for Boston, was one of Jan 8 Brig Edw Beurness,
for Boston, vic osail lith a 12th for Smyrna, to complete
her care.

Arr Dec 30 ships Black Warrier, Murphy, Ausolulu—Arr Dec 18 ship Chas Carrell, Chester Niem ne 27 via Talcahuano. Sid 18th brig Nobie, Robert London. Cld 20th ship Mechanics Own, Macomber

Uranus, Ray, do; schr Mary C Ames, Lunt, from Newbury port, disg.

PANAMA—Arr Jan 12 schrs J M Brown, Patterson, Puntarens, with iumber; 14th, ship Golden Age, San Fransisco (and spoken 23d on her trip back); 29th, steamship Sonora, from do Jan 163, Acapulco 24th.

Sydney, ASW—Arr Oct 29 ships Albany, Gorham, Caloutta July 22 via Hobart Town Oct 15; 22d, Syeverian et als July 22 via Hobart Town Oct 15; 22d, Syeverian et also Seas. San Francisco July 21, Humbeldt Bay Agg 5; 28th. schre Heloise, Dyer, Valparaiso Aug 23, Tabiti Oct 1; 31st. Fride of the Sea, Hodges, Java Sapt 26.

ST THOMAS—In port Jan 13 steamship Benj Franklin, and bark Catharine Augusta, unc.

ST JOHN, NH—Arr Jan 31 schr Harriet Ann, Small, New York; Feb I brigs Nora, M'Glivery, Alexandria, Margaret, Hegebery, Baitimore; Nodraska, Mastere, NYork; sohrs A L Hyde, Fester, and Kalos, Matthews, do.

VALPARAISO—In port Dec 29 ships Alexandria, Walker, Catharia, Magallan, King, from Boston Aug 24, are Dec 14; St Bernard, Mayo, from Walca, are Hitch Harried Erving,

ver Feb 5 schre Eleanor, (of NYork) by wa-

Jonani: Ladogs, Leech, Alexandria; barks Riessi, Lems anticalis, Waithan, Wheeles, Charlestont (Gorgiana, W gandhimeaniled). White and the control of the co